

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, last night, Cindy Sheehan was evicted from this Chamber and arrested. Her crime? Wearing a T-shirt that highlighted the number of dead soldiers in Iraq and asking, "How many more?"

Since when is free speech conditional on whether or not you agree with the President of the United States? In fact, isn't the whole point of the first amendment to our Constitution to protect dissenters? And how ironic is it, Mr. Speaker, that this outrageous suppression of peaceful protest should take place on the very same day that America lost one of the pioneers of civil disobedience, Coretta Scott King.

I will say about this episode what I said about the torture of prisoners, the PATRIOT Act, and the administration's illegal domestic surveillance program: How can we claim to be fighting on behalf of freedom around the world, making the world safe for freedom, when we are smothering freedom here at home?

Let us not forget also that Cindy Sheehan has given her child for this country and this war. She deserves the sympathy and gratitude of every American. No one who sat in this Chamber last night has the moral authority she does to express an opinion on the Bush Iraq policy.

But I might argue that it is actually a little misleading to classify Ms. Sheehan's views as "dissent" or "protest," because a majority of Americans agree with her that the invasion of Iraq was a tragic mistake and a majority agrees with her that the President misled us about weapons of mass destruction intelligence in order to justify this war.

The President, meanwhile, represents a minority view, and he tried once again to sell that minority view to skeptical Americans last night. And once again he did so by employing a spin, misleading rhetoric, and outright deception.

Of course, he conveniently conflated the 9/11 attacks on America with the conflict in Iraq, exploiting a national tragedy for the umpteenth time. He talked about the importance of Iraqi reconstruction, but did not mention that the official in charge of reconstruction says there is not enough funding to complete key projects. He said that military commanders on the ground would make decisions for troop levels, but in 2003 he dismissed the general who correctly warned that keeping the peace in post-war Iraq would require hundreds of thousands of troops.

The President set up this misleading either/or proposition choice last night: you either support his militarism, or you believe in "retreating within our

borders and the false comfort of isolation."

This is a false charge. We should absolutely be engaging the nations of the world, especially ones that are poor, underdeveloped, and vulnerable to terrorism; but we should be engaging the world with humanitarian support, not with bombs and missiles.

Yes, by all means, let us meet the challenges of the world, where too many suffer under economic and political repression. But instead of sending troops, let us send small business loans, let us send agricultural experts, let us send doctors, teachers, scientists and constitutional scholars. Let us engage, not invade.

This has been the core philosophy of my SMART Security Plan that I have discussed here many, many times: less brawn, more brains; less belligerence, more benevolence.

It is interesting that a President who has disparaged allies, rejected multilateralism, and ignored global commitments now talks about the dangers of isolation. The only way to promote peace and security to combat terrorism, to stop the spread of deadly weapons is to embrace a vision of global partnership, cooperation and diplomacy; and that is exactly what the President has failed to do.

He could start by abandoning his vision of conquest and bring our troops home. Only then can we begin the hard work of defeating tyranny and ensuring freedom and ensuring peace around the world.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind Members to avoid improper references toward the President or the Vice President.

#### STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT SPENDING LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FY 2006 AND THE 5-YEAR PERIOD FY 2006 THROUGH FY 2010

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. NUSSLE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2006 and for the five-year period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010. This report is necessary to facilitate the application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act and section 401 of the conference report on the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2006 (H. Con. Res. 95). This status report is current through January 27, 2006.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature.

The first table in the report compares the current levels of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set forth by H. Con. Res. 95. This comparison is

needed to enforce section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2006 because those years are not considered for enforcement of spending aggregates.

The second table compares, by authorizing committee, the current levels of budget authority and outlays for discretionary action with the "section 302(a)" allocations made under H. Con. Res. 95 for fiscal year 2006 and fiscal years 2006 through 2010. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after the adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocation from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of the discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2006 with the "section 302(b)" suballocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees. The comparison is also needed to enforce section 302(f) of the Budget Act because the point of order under that section equally applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) suballocations as well as the 302(a) allocation.

The fourth table gives the current level for 2007 of accounts identified for advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 95. This list is needed to enforce section 401 of the budget resolution, which creates a point of order against appropriation bills or amendments thereto that contain advance appropriations that are: (i) identified in the statement of managers or (ii) would cause the aggregate amount of such appropriations to exceed the level specified in the resolution.

#### REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET—STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2006 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 95

(Reflecting action completed as of January 27, 2006—On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal years—	
	2006	2006–2010
<b>Appropriate Level:</b>		
Budget authority .....	2,144,384	(1)
Outlays .....	2,161,420	(1)
Revenues .....	1,589,892	9,080,006
<b>Current Level:</b>		
Budget authority .....	2,135,436	(1)
Outlays .....	2,161,041	(1)
Revenues .....	1,607,178	9,176,057
<b>Current Level over (+)/under (–) Appropriate Level:</b>		
Budget authority .....	–8,948	(1)
Outlays .....	–379	(1)
Revenues .....	17,286	96,051

<sup>1</sup> Not applicable because annual appropriations acts for fiscal years 2007 through 2010 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

#### BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of measures providing new budget authority for FY 2006 in excess of \$8,948,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

#### OUTLAYS

Enactment of measures providing new outlays for FY 2006 in excess of \$379,000,000 (if

not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2006 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

REVENUES  
Enactment of measures that would reduce revenue for FY 2006 in excess of \$17,286,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 95.

Enactment of measures resulting in revenue reduction for the period of fiscal years 2006 through 2010 in excess of \$96,051,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 95.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a), ALLOCATIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY ACTION, REFLECTING ACTION  
COMPLETED AS OF JANUARY 27, 2006

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2006		2006–2010 total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Agriculture:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Armed Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	–23	–24	–57	–64
Difference	–23	–24	–57	–64
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation	100	100	500	500
Current level	–12	–25	28	33
Difference	–112	–125	–472	–467
Energy and Commerce:				
Allocation	100	100	2,000	2,000
Current level	141	231	2,283	2,240
Difference	41	131	283	240
Financial Services:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	2,210	2,210	3,356	3,356
Difference	2,210	2,210	3,356	3,356
Government Reform:				
Allocation	50	50	50	50
Current level	–1	–1	0	0
Difference	–51	–51	–50	–50
House Administration:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Homeland Security:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
International Relations:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	–25	–25	–27	–27
Difference	–25	–25	–27	–27
Judiciary:				
Allocation	6	6	6	6
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	–6	–6	–6	–6
Resources:				
Allocation	8	8	50	50
Current level	0	2	1	3
Difference	–8	–6	–49	–47
Science:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Small Business:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	3,027	0	4,107	0
Current level	4,195	412	37,125	1,271
Difference	1,168	412	33,018	1,217
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	0	0	0	0
Current level	0	0	0	0
Difference	0	0	0	0
Ways and Means:				
Allocation	350	346	1,537	1,914
Current level	705	720	311	373
Difference	355	374	–1,226	–1,541

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2006—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATION AND APPROPRIATIONS  
SUBCOMMITTEE 302(b) SUBALLOCATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriations Subcommittee	302(b) suballocations as of November 2, 2005 (H. Rpt. 109–264)		Current level reflecting action completed as of January 27, 2006		Current level minus suballocations	
	BA	OT	BA	OT	BA	OT
Agriculture, Rural Development, FDA	17,088	18,691	16,777	18,590	–311	–101
Defense	403,280	372,696	357,823	374,803	–45,457	2,107
Energy & Water Development	30,495	30,273	30,189	30,498	–306	225
Foreign Operations	20,937	25,080	20,700	25,130	–237	50
Homeland Security	30,846	33,233	30,258	32,980	–588	–253
Interior-Environment	26,159	27,500	25,891	28,600	–268	1,100
Labor, HHS & Education	142,514	143,802	141,218	143,285	–1,296	–517
Legislative Branch	3,804	3,804	3,766	3,777	–38	–27
Military Quality of Life-Veterans Affairs	44,143	81,634	85,467	75,487	41,324	–6,147
Science-State-Justice-Commerce	57,854	58,856	57,208	58,148	–646	–708
Transportation-Treasury-HUD-Judiciary-DC	65,900	120,837	64,135	120,864	–1,765	27
Unassigned	0	430	0	0	0	–430
Total (Section 302(a) Allocation)	843,020	916,836	833,432	912,162	–9,588	–4,674

Statement of FY2007 advance appropriations under section 401 of H. Con. Res. 95, reflecting action completed as of January 27, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority
Appropriate Level .....	23,158
Current Level:	
Elk Hills .....	0
Employment and Training Administration .....	2,463
Education for the Disadvantaged .....	7,383
School Improvement .....	1,435
Children and Family Services (Head Start) .....	1,389
Special Education .....	5,424
Vocational and Adult Education .....	791
Payment to Postal Service ....	73
Section 8 Renewals .....	4,200
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy .....	0
Total .....	23,158

Current Level over (+)/ under (-) Appropriate Level .....

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, February 1, 2006.

Hon. JIM NUSSLE,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report shows the effects of Congressional action on

the fiscal year 2006 budget and is current through January 27, 2006. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006. Pursuant to section 402 of that resolution, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the enclosed current level report excludes these amounts (see footnote 2 of the report).

Since my last letter, dated December 13, the Congress has cleared and the President has signed the following acts that affect budget authority, outlays, or revenues for fiscal year 2006:

Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-132);

Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-134);

An act to provide certain authorities to the Department of State (Public Law 109-140);

Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-144);

Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-148);

Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-149);

Second Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-150);

Employee Retirement Preservation Act (Public Law 109-151);

TANF and Child Care Continuation Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-161);

National Defense Authorization Act of Fiscal Year 2006 (Public Law 109-163); and

United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Public Law 109-169).

The effects of the action listed above are detailed in the enclosed report.

Sincerely,

DONALD B. MARRON,  
Acting Director.

Enclosure.

# FISCAL YEAR 2006 HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT AS OF JANUARY 27, 2006

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions: <sup>1</sup>			
Revenues .....	n.a.	n.a.	1,607,650
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	1,346,313	1,314,358	n.a.
Appropriation legislation .....	0	382,272	n.a.
Offsetting receipts .....	-479,872	-479,872	n.a.
Total, enacted in previous sessions: .....	866,441	1,216,758	1,607,650
Enacted this session:			
Authorizing Legislation:			
TANF Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-19) .....	148	165	0
An act approving the renewal of import restrictions contained in the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-39) .....	0	0	-1
Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109-53) .....	27	27	-3
Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) .....	141	231	-588
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (P.L. 109-59) .....	3,444	36	9
National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-65) .....	2,000	2,000	0
Pell Grant Hurricane and Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 109-66) .....	2	2	0
TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-68) <sup>2</sup> .....	102	105	0
Natural Disaster Student Aid Fairness Act (P.L. 109-86) .....	36	18	0
Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-88) <sup>2</sup> .....	751	376	0
QI, TMA, and Abstinence Programs Extension and Hurricane Katrina Unemployment Relief Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-91) .....	354	341	0
An act to extend the special postage stamp for breast cancer research for 2 years (P.L. 109-100) .....	-1	-1	0
Valles Caldera Preservation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-132) .....	0	2	0
Naval Vessels Transfer Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-132) .....	-26	-26	0
An act to provide certain authorities to the Department of State (P.L. 109-140) .....	1	1	0
Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-144) .....	210	210	0
Second Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-150) .....	-50	-45	0
Employee Retirement Preservation Act (P.L. 109-151) .....	0	0	-2
TANF and Child Care Continuation Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-161) .....	73	81	0
National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006 (P.L. 109-163) .....	-23	-24	0
United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (P.L. 109-169) .....	1	1	-20
Appropriations Acts:			
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13) <sup>2</sup> .....	-39	-21	11
Interior Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-54) .....	26,211	17,301	122
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-55) .....	3,804	3,185	0
Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-90) .....	31,860	19,306	0
Agriculture Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-97) .....	99,262	57,294	0
Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-102) .....	20,979	8,164	0
Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-103) .....	30,459	19,604	0
Science, State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-108) .....	58,210	35,763	0
Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-114) <sup>2</sup> .....	83,519	67,294	0
Transportation, Treasury, HUD Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-115) .....	81,149	69,465	0
Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-148) <sup>2</sup> .....	393,349	273,692	0
Labor, HHS, and Education Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-149) .....	505,060	370,483	0
Total, enacted this session: .....	1,341,013	945,030	-472
Entitlements and mandatories: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	-72,018	-747	n.a.
Total Current Level <sup>2,3</sup> .....	2,135,436	2,161,041	1,607,178
Total Budget Resolution .....	2,144,384	2,161,420	1,589,892
Current Level Over Budget Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	17,286
Current Level Under Budget Resolution .....	8,948	379	n.a.
Memorandum:			
Revenues, 2006-2010			
House Current Level .....	n.a.	n.a.	9,176,057
House Budget Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	9,080,006
Current Level Over Budget Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	96,051
Current Level Under Budget Resolution .....	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

<sup>1</sup> The effects of an act to provide for the proper tax treatment of certain disaster mitigation payments (P.L. 109-7) and the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-8) are included in this section of the table, consistent with the budget resolution assumptions.

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to section 402 of H. Con. Res. 95, the Concurrent Resolution of the Budget for Fiscal Year 2006, provisions designated as emergency requirements are exempt from enforcement of the budget resolution. As a result, the current level excludes the following amounts:

	Budget Authority	Outlays	Revenues
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (P.L. 109-13) .....	0	30,757	0
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-61) .....	0	7,750	0
Second Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From Hurricane Katrina, 2005 (P.L. 109-62) .....	0	21,841	0
TANF Emergency Response and Recovery Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-68) .....	200	245	0
Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-73) .....	128	128	-3,191
Community Disaster Loan Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-88) .....	-751	0	0
National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-106) .....	15,000	14,000	0
Military Quality of Life and VA Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-114) .....	1,225	1,103	0
Gulf Opportunity Zone Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-135) .....	27	27	-3,920
Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2006 (P.L. 109-148) .....	59,152	36,572	0
Total, enacted emergency requirements:	74,981	112,423	-7,111

<sup>3</sup> Excludes administrative expenses of the Social Security Administration, which are off-budget.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

Notes: n.a. = not applicable; P.L. = Public Law.

### VACATING 5-MINUTE SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the 5-minute Special Order of the gentleman of New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is vacated.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

### THE NEED FOR ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, last night we heard the President say something that has been repeated on news broadcast after news broadcast across our country: America is addicted to imported oil. This chart shows that over 30 percent, one-third of what we consume, comes just from the Middle East. Mr. President, thank you for finally saying what many of us have been trying to tell you and your administration and your father's administration for the past decade-and-a-half. Your own Secretary of Defense told me on the record in the Defense Appropriations Committee that energy independence for America wasn't his job, and yet he runs the largest department in your cabinet.

My constituents complain to us daily about the cost of home heating, the cost of gasoline. Small business people can't afford to pay their bills. But they don't want to have to wait until 2025 for a solution after you have been out of office for nearly two decades.

The United States consumes over \$7 billion worth of imported petroleum, most of it from very undemocratic places. You called them "unstable" last night. They are more than unstable. They are undemocratic, Saudi Arabia being the premier country.

Now, Mr. President, you are in the sixth year of your Presidency. Four years ago you claimed to offer an energy plan in this book that had 103 recommendations. I said then and I say now, not a single one of these recommendations were directed at new fuels like ethanol and biodiesel, which you referenced last night. It is interesting that you waited until the sixth

year, the middle of your second term, to even offer any kind of new energy program for our country. It kind of makes you wonder whether the Bush administration is really serious.

We must do something now about America's chief strategic vulnerability. We don't need to wait 20 years; we don't need to wait another decade for cellulosic research. In fact, Minnesota moved to a 10 percent ethanol blend, and we ought to do the very same thing nationally.

We can provide funds for infrastructure; just put the pumps in the ground. I can buy the vehicles in Detroit today. I can't get the fuel in my own district.

□ 1830

We landed a man on the Moon in 10 years. A man on the Moon. And yet we cannot get pumps in the ground across America. We lay tar and concrete all over the country. Let us get serious.

The 2002 farm bill contained the first-ever energy title. I know, we wrote it. Have we had any support from the administration? So small, it is almost embarrassing. In 2004 the administration recommended cutting the minuscule biofuels program operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture by \$70 million. In 2005 by \$2 million more.

They have cut the money for the National Renewable Energy Labs by over \$46 million in Golden, Colorado. All of the pieces of the puzzle that could give us the answer and wean us off this foreign dependence are not part of the President's budget proposal.

What are you going to do, Mr. President, to recapture lost markets? Think about this: Exxon yesterday reported extraordinary profits of over \$36 billion, the largest corporate profit in U.S. history. \$36 billion. Yet the entire budget of the Department of Energy is \$23 billion.

Exxon's profits are almost double the entire budget of the Department of Energy. How many jobs we could create if that windfall could be put to making America energy independent here at home.

So, Mr. President, we welcome your interest at long last. We hope it continues. Though you are late to the table, do not shortchange the American people. Our national security depends on it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KUHLMANN of New York). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

### CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SEVEN ASIAN-PACIFIC AMERICANS PLAYING IN THIS WEEK'S SUPER BOWL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure and indeed a personal honor for me to share with my colleagues and the American people that for myself as a Polynesian of Samoan ancestry and as a Member of the United States Congress, to congratulate, to recognize and to commend seven sons of the Asian-Pacific American community who will be playing in Super Bowl XL this coming Sunday, at Detroit, Michigan.

These seven players are Lofa Tatupu, Itula Mili, and Wayne Hunter of the Seattle Seahawks, and Troy Polamalu, Shaun Nua, Chris Kemoatu, and Kimo van Oelhoffen of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Among the seven Polynesian players in this Sunday's Super Bowl game, Kimo von Oelhoffen is Native Hawaiian, Chris Kemoatu is Tongan, and Lofa Tatupu, Itula Mili, Wayne Hunter, Shaun Nua, and Troy Polamalu are all Samoans.

Mr. Speaker, this is a monumental achievement in the history of our Polynesian people in this great country of ours. These young men exemplify for me a journey of our people, particularly those of us who come to this country from humble beginnings as people of small island nations, with nothing but our values, our culture and our great fear of God to navigate the great highways of our Nation.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I am especially proud of these young men, give tremendous credit to their parents and extended families. It is a pride that comes from a deep understanding that great feats are accomplished through a dedication to basic hard work, perseverance, determination, and a lot of patience. Each of these young men have had to overcome great obstacles to be where he is today.

Such a feat reminds me of the wisdom of one of my great heroes, the nonviolent leader, Mahatma Gandhi,